



# REPORT ON THE OIL MARKET SUBGROUP



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- The Oil Market Subgroup met in Moscow on March 11, 2003, in conjunction with the Investment Subgroup.
- The meeting was co-chaired by Vladimir Kirillov and Len Coburn.







Presentations were made by Mark Rodekohr of the DOE's Energy Information Administration, on Long Range Forecasting Models, with a similar presentation by Vladimir Kirillov.







Another set of presentations were made by Len Coburn on U.S. tax regimes and by Yekaterina Tumanova, Deputy Head, Department for Economic Regulation, Russian Ministry of Energy.









Rodekohr's presentation on Longterm Energy Outlook, included information on the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS), and the System of Analysis of Global Energy (SAGE)...



(Excerpts: Rodekohr Briefing)



Rodekohr explained EIA's forecast model data flow and linkages; discussed model properties; and explained charts demonstrating energy demand impacts. He also described formal model development and recommendations for developing models...







Rodekohr noted that with adequate data, short-term projections have proven to be very popular and are used by many federal, state, and local governments for planning and analysis purposes...







NEMS and SAGE are very large, require large amounts of data and can only be used for detailed analyses of policy proposals given adequate lead time...





(Excerpts: Kirillov Briefing)

Vladimir Kirillov provided a briefing on Minenergo's forecasting. In the past, the Ministry used quarterly and annual projections, but it now uses more long-term projections to fulfill Russia's Energy Strategy.





(Excerpts: Kirillov Briefing)

- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade numbers of Gross

  Domestic Product growth and oil and climate developments.
- Each energy sector is represented in the projections...







- ➤ Kirillov said that with short-term projections, Minenergo is interested in demand, as supplies remain ample.
- Minenergo has not developed a forecasting model for price, but is exploring short-term models that could be used.









- Coburn's presentation focused on the implications of Tax and Fiscal Policies on the Oil and Gas Industry.
- The presentation covered: how income taxes are calculated for oil and natural gas; how alternative minimum taxes are determined...







(Excerpts: Coburn Briefing)

Coburn's briefing noted how the federal tax code can be used as a policy tool to promote the domestic petroleum industry; types of tax incentives; new tax proposals under consideration by the government, and how to assess the value of a new tax incentive proposal...



(Excerpts: Tumanova Briefing)



Pyekaterina Tumanova of Minenergo provided a presentation on Russian tax policy. She discussed the two types of taxes paid by the oil industry: general—value-added, profit, property, and unified social; and special—mineral resources, oil product, excise, and duties...



(Excerpts: Tumanova Briefing)



Tumanova said that since 2002, Russia's tax laws have been revised considerably. As a result, Tumanova said, the Russian tax system is among the most advantageous internationally with companies typically retaining 55 percent of their profits...



(Excerpts: Tumanova Briefing)



Tumanova provided information on the types of taxes oil companies pay, a chart with differences in taxes paid per barrel of Urals crude, and a chart comparing counties' profit retention for oil firms.





(Conclusions #1)



The Oil Market Subgroup agreed that for its next roundtable discussion it would have discussions on long term oil market forecasts and on the price impacts associated with these forecasts...





(Conclusions #2)

The U.S. indicated it would look into a presentation on its disruption model that analyzes price impacts and economic impacts associated with various levels of disruptions in the oil market.